

江西省职教高考复习用书

英语

考前冲刺模拟试卷 及真题解读

《英语考前冲刺模拟试卷及真题解读》编写组 编

新 紧扣最新考纲,依据最新真题,体现最新考情
全 覆盖考纲全部考点,讲练结合,全面提升能力

同济大学出版社
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS

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· 上海 ·

内 容 提 要

本书依据江西省职教高考考试说明,并参照江西省职教高考英语真题编写,考点覆盖全面,题型、难度和分值设置都与真题高度一致,能够帮助考生把握重点、找准方向、高效学习、科学备考。考生可以利用本书模拟考试情境,学习必备的应试技巧,切实提高应试能力。

本书适合作为参加江西省职教高考的考生的复习资料,也可作为广大中等职业学校学生的学习资料。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语考前冲刺模拟试卷及真题解读 / 《英语考前冲刺模拟试卷及真题解读》编写组编. --上海: 同济大学出版社, 2020. 12(2025. 11 重印)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5608 - 9694 - 6

I. ①英… II. ①英… III. ①英语课 - 中等专业学校 - 习题集 - 升学参考资料 IV. ①G634. 415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2021)第 009389 号

英语考前冲刺模拟试卷及真题解读

《英语考前冲刺模拟试卷及真题解读》编写组 编

责任编辑 朱振华 责任校对 卢元姗 封面设计 黄燕美

出版发行 同济大学出版社 www. tongjipress. com. cn
(地址: 上海市四平路 1239 号 邮编: 200092 电话: 021 - 65985622)

经 销 全国各地新华书店
印 刷 大厂回族自治县聚鑫印刷有限责任公司
开 本 787 mm×1 092 mm 1 / 8
印 张 10
字 数 176 000
版 次 2020 年 12 月第 1 版
印 次 2025 年 11 月第 7 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5608 - 9694 - 6

定 价 39. 80 元

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前 言

江西省职教高考是合格的中等职业学校毕业生参加的选拔性考试。有关普通高等学校将根据考生成绩,按已确定的招生计划,德、智、体全面衡量,择优录取。考试具有较高的信度、效度和必要的区分度,成为高校对口招生和分校招生的重要依据,受到越来越多学生、家长、学校的重视。

为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内高效、便捷、准确地把握考试的脉络,我们特组织多所院校的任课教师,根据各考试科目的大纲要求,深入研究近几年考试的命题情况,针对命题中出现的最新变化,精心编写了这套江西省职教高考复习用书,供广大考生在复习备考时使用。

本书是该系列用书之《英语考前冲刺模拟试卷及真题解读》。英语是考试的必考科目之一,其知识点较多、难度较大,也是考生备考的重点和难点所在。本书在编写时紧扣教学大纲和考试说明,紧密结合真题,内容充实,结构严谨,要点突出,指导性强,是广大考生进行考试复习和储备知识的重要参考资料。

本书具有以下鲜明特色:

1. 编写阵容强大,熟知学情考情

编写成员均系江西省相关学校的骨干教师。编写成员始终工作在教学第一线,熟悉考情和学生的备考情况,故本书具有极高的权威性。

2. 立足考试大纲,全面服务考生

本书是为参加江西省职教高考的考生量身定做的复习用书。知识点的选取、试题难度的设置等均参照了历年考试真题和最新考试说明,体现出考试特色,既能把握考试的命题特点,又能体现其发展趋势。

3. 编排合理,设计科学

本书包括 10 套考前冲刺模拟试卷和 3 套近年考试真题。考前冲刺模拟试卷试题难度、对知识点的考查都与真题相似,可以很好地帮助考生把握考试难度,掌控答题速度,巩固所学知识,查漏补缺,提高应试能力。

衷心希望本套江西省职教高考复习用书能为广大考生的复习备考带来实质性的帮助。对书中的不足之处,敬请各位读者不吝指正。

最后,预祝广大考生在考试中取得好成绩!

《英语考前冲刺模拟试卷及真题解读》编写组

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英语考前冲刺模拟试卷(一)

第Ⅰ卷 选择题

Ⅰ. 单项选择 (本大题共 25 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. The train went through _____ 180-meter-long tunnel at _____ high speed.
A. a; a B. an; / C. an; the D. a; /
- () 2. Bring these flowers into a warm room _____ they'll soon open.
A. and B. or C. but D. for
- () 3. —Which dress do you like best, Madam?
—Sorry, I can't decide _____ now.
A. to buy which one B. buy which one
C. which one to buy D. which I should buy it
- () 4. *Ne Zha 2* is _____ an interesting movie that I watched it twice in the cinema.
A. so B. such C. quite D. very
- () 5. —_____ will the Suqian Spoken English Test start?
—_____ April 27.
A. How long; Not until B. How soon; Until
C. How soon; Not until D. How long; Until
- () 6. It was _____ who respected all their teachers.
A. them B. their C. they D. themselves
- () 7. —_____ bookcase is this?
—It must be _____.
A. Who's; Tom B. Who's; Tom's
C. Whose; Tom's D. Whose; Tom
- () 8. —What were you and the policeman talking about just now?
—He asked me _____.
A. why was I staying there
B. where I had been to
C. how could he get through the building
D. whether I could help him

- () 9. There are _____ people in Dale's family. They live on the _____ floor.
A. five; ninth B. fifth; nine C. five; ninth D. fifth; ninth
- () 10. The Belt and Road Initiative (“一带一路”倡议) _____ countries to work together for common development.
A. refuses B. encourages C. teaches D. protects
- () 11. Amy always wins high _____ from both her teachers and classmates because of her creative thinking.
A. price B. prize C. praise D. pride
- () 12. Many companies fear that higher tariffs (关税) _____ them to raise product prices.
A. force B. have forced C. forced D. will force
- () 13. That man _____ be Mr. Wang, because he has gone to Beijing.
A. couldn't B. might not C. can't D. mustn't
- () 14. _____ he won the first prize in the English Competition made us surprised.
A. That B. What C. Whether D. When
- () 15. —Let's go swimming after school!
—_____ Call me at any time.
A. Wait a moment. B. Sounds good.
C. Never mind. D. What a pity!
- () 16. The little boy pretended _____ when his mother came in.
A. sleeping B. asleep C. to asleep D. to be asleep
- () 17. —Would you like something to drink, coffee or milk?
—_____. I would like a cup of tea.
A. Either B. Both C. Neither D. None
- () 18. —I think Jane writes as _____ as Mike.
—So she does.
A. careful B. carefully C. more careful D. more carefully
- () 19. _____ powerful tool DeepSeek is for language learning!
A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
- () 20. —Shall we ask more friends to help raise money for the charity?
—Good idea. As an old saying goes, “_____.”
A. Many hands make light work
B. Too many cooks spoil the broth
C. Don't put all your eggs in one basket
D. It is better to be safe than sorry
- () 21. —Lily doesn't go to the museum this weekend. What about you, Millie?
—If Lily doesn't go there, _____.
A. so do I B. so will I C. neither do I D. neither will I

- () 22. Professor James will give us a lecture on the Western culture, but when and where _____ yet.
A. hasn't been decided B. haven't decided
C. isn't being decided D. aren't decided
- () 23. —I'm sorry I left in a hurry _____ the windows of the classroom _____.
—It doesn't matter. But be careful next time.
A. with; on B. without; opening
C. without; off D. with; open
- () 24. Do you think artificial intelligence (AI) will replace jobs _____ require little technical skill in the near future?
A. which B. whose C. what D. who
- () 25. His suggestion that she _____ in his home suggested he _____ very warm-hearted.
A. would stay; was B. stayed; be
C. should stay; be D. stay; was

II. 完形填空(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A little boy was spending his Saturday morning 26 in his sandbox. 27 he was building roads and houses in the soft sand, he discovered a 28 stone in the middle of the sandbox.

 29 , the little boy pushed and pulled, 30 every time he thought he had made some 31 , the stone tipped (倾倒) and then fell back 32 the sandbox. The little boy tried his best, but his only 33 was to have the stone roll back, hitting his fingers.

Finally the boy cried. At that time the boy's father watched him 34 his living room window. At the moment tears 35 , his father came to the boy and the sandbox. Gently but 36 he said, "Son, why didn't you use all the strength that you had?" Sadly the boy cried back, "But I did, Daddy, I did! I use all the strength 37 I had!" "No, Son," corrected the father 38 , "You didn't use all the strength you had. You didn't ask me." With that the father reached down, picked up the stone and 39 it from the sandbox.

Do you have "stones" in your life that need to 40 ? Are you discovering that you 41 strong enough to lift them? 42 is ONE 43 is always ready to 44 us the strength we need. Isn't it funny 45 we try so hard to do things ourselves?

- () 26. A. play B. to play C. playing D. played
() 27. A. While B. Why C. Before D. Since
() 28. A. little B. large C. small D. thin
() 29. A. Determine B. To determine C. Determined D. Determining
() 30. A. but B. and C. or D. for

- () 31. A. progresses B. progress C. improve D. improvement
() 32. A. in B. on C. at D. into
() 33. A. reward B. answer C. award D. return
() 34. A. from B. in C. over D. on
() 35. A. come B. fell C. came D. feel
() 36. A. friendly B. surely C. patiently D. happily
() 37. A. that B. which C. why D. what
() 38. A. kind B. kindness C. kinds D. kindly
() 39. A. carried B. brought C. fetched D. removed
() 40. A. remove B. removed C. be removed D. removing
() 41. A. are B. aren't C. were D. won't
() 42. A. It B. That C. This D. There
() 43. A. who B. whom C. that D. which
() 44. A. lend B. give C. borrow D. take
() 45. A. what B. why C. how D. that

III. 阅读理解(本大题共 25 小题,每小题 2 分,共 50 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A

The Sunflower Summer Camp is a wonderful, outdoor, fun summer experience for young children. It began in 1985. Each day at Sunflower, we provide the simple joys of summer, like swimming, gardening, walks, outdoor projects and other activities. At the same time, we provide Science lessons for children. During the summer months, we study something interesting about insects, sea animals and nature. Besides the common classroom setting, we also have a science room as children's museum for further study.

We have very good teachers. They are always friendly and helpful.

For more information about our summer camp, please call at 3034942012.

We are open from June 4th to August 28th.

Schedules and fees (费用)

Time	Monday—Friday (weekly/monthly)	Monday, Wednesday, Friday (weekly/monthly)	Tuesday & Thursday (weekly/monthly)
8:30—12:30	\$ 150/ \$ 590	\$ 105/ \$ 390	\$ 95/ \$ 290
8:30—2:30	\$ 190/ \$ 775	\$ 145/ \$ 580	\$ 110/ \$ 425
8:30—3:30	\$ 215/ \$ 855	\$ 160/ \$ 625	\$ 120/ \$ 465

- () 46. How long does the Sunflower Summer Camp last from the beginning?
A. For less than 35 years. B. For 35 years.
C. For more than 35 years. D. For 25 years.

- () 47. What can children do in the summer camp?
A. Study the universe (宇宙). B. Swim and do gardening.
C. Learn foreign languages. D. Cook and clean floors.
- () 48. Linda wants to go to the camp, but she is only free in the morning. How much should she pay if she goes there from Monday to Friday for two weeks?
A. \$ 300. B. \$ 390. C. \$ 430. D. \$ 590.
- () 49. How many kinds of rooms are mentioned (提到) for children in the passage?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
- () 50. The passage is recommended to _____.
A. teachers B. boys C. girls D. children

B

As we know, the desert covers large areas of the Earth. In the desert, there is very little rain and it is very hot in the day and so cold at night. If you are a hiker or drive through the desert, it might be wise to know what you should do in order to survive in the desert.

Drink a small amount of water every hour. If you find a small piece of land where the earth is wet, dig deep to look for water. Another method of getting water is to cover a green plant with a plastic bag. As it breathes, the water vapor will be collected inside the bag. Little by little, you can collect enough water to drink.

Plan to travel at night and sleep during the day, if you find you have to survive in the desert for a period of time. If you can find any shade in the desert, use it as a shelter to protect you from the strong sunlight.

Wear clothing in light color. It seems you'll be cooler if you wear that kind of clothes, which actually helps your body to become cool and helps protect you from sunburn.

Prepare to signal to planes passing overhead if you are caught in the desert. During the day make a smoky fire and at night, a bright and clean burning one. Spell out the word SOS on the ground as large as you can using whatever materials you can find. In this way, you are more likely to be saved.

- () 51. Which is a good way to get water in the desert?
A. To put the rocks together.
B. To dig deep into the wet earth.
C. To put a plastic bag under a green plant.
D. To make a fire on the dry ground.
- () 52. Why do we need to sleep during the day?
A. To walk fast through the desert.
B. To keep away from dangerous animals.
C. To get more water.
D. To protect ourselves from the strong sunlight.

- () 53. What can we infer from the passage?
A. It's better to wear a white coat than a black one in the desert.
B. If you are in trouble, you should make a smoky fire at night in the desert.
C. We shouldn't travel at night because we can't see clearly in the desert.
D. We can't find any shade as a shelter in the desert.
- () 54. If you are a hiker and you want to travel in the desert, how many suggestions are given to you in the passage?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- () 55. What would be the best title of the passage?
A. What Should We Wear in the Desert?
B. What's the Weather like in the Desert?
C. Ways to Enjoy Yourself in the Desert
D. How to Survive in the Desert

C

My mother only has one eye. I hate her. I am always angry about it. She cooks dinner for students and teachers. One day at school, my mother sees me and says hello to me. I was so unhappy! How can she do this? I turn back and run away. The next day at school one of my classmates says, "Hey, your mother only has one eye!"

I don't know what to say. I wish my mother to just get away. I say to her at home, "If you're only going to make others laugh at me, why don't you just die?" She doesn't say a word.

Many years later, I have my family in another city. Then one day, my mother comes to visit me. When she stands at the door, my children laugh at her. I shout, "GET AWAY! NOW!" "Oh, I'm so sorry. I have the wrong address (地址)."

A few years later, she dies. Somebody gives me a letter from my mother. It reads:
My dearest son,

I think of you all the time. I'm sorry that I should not go to your house and... You see, when you are very young, you lose (失去) your eye in a car accident. As a mother, I give you mine. I am glad you can see a whole world for me with that eye.

With all my love to you.

Your mother

- () 56. Who does the writer's mother work for?
A. His school. B. His family.
C. His classmates. D. His children.
- () 57. How does the writer feel when his classmate laughs at him?
A. Happy. B. Unhappy. C. Sorry. D. Surprised.
- () 58. What does the mother do before she dies?
A. She has an accident and loses her eye.

- B. She visits the writer and his children.
C. She gives her eye to her son.
D. She writes a letter and asks someone to give it to her son.

- () 59. What does the underlined word “accident” mean in Chinese?
A. 故事 B. 停车场 C. 事故 D. 车库
- () 60. How may the writer feel after he reads the letter?
A. He still hates his mother because of her blind eye.
B. He feels really sorry because he isn’t kind to his mother before she dies.
C. He feels happy that he will never see the one-eyed woman.
D. He is not sad at all, but very angry.

D

Imagine having an ear made out of an apple. It seems like a crazy idea. But it could happen in the near future.

Canadian biophysicist Andrew Pelling used an apple to grow a human ear. He thinks fruit and vegetables can be used to cheaply repair human body parts in the future.

Scientists have been trying to grow organs (器官) in labs to replace our old ones. But it’s a hard job. In the past, scientists have used man-made materials, animal parts and even dead people as scaffolds (支架). But these have proved to be difficult and expensive.

Recently Pelling and his team, however, found the apple to be a cheap and easy-to-use scaffold. They first cut an apple into the shape of an ear. Then they used a special way to take out the apple’s cell (细胞) to make it a scaffold. The team then added human cells to the apple, and watched it grow. “You can implant (移植) these scaffolds into the body, and the body will send in cells and a blood supply and actually keep these things alive,” Pelling said during a Ted Talk speech.

The team put the apple scaffold inside a living mouse and the mouse’s cells slowly take over the pieces of the apple.

Now Pelling is thinking of other fruits, plants or vegetables to use.

- () 61. Andrew Pelling is a scientist who studies _____.
A. maths and chemistry B. biology and chemistry
C. physics and chemistry D. biology and physics
- () 62. What did Pelling and his team use as scaffolds recently?
A. Fruits. B. Animals.
C. Dead people. D. Man-made materials.
- () 63. According to Paragraph 4, the right order is _____.
① Make the apple a scaffold.
② Cut an apple into the shape of an ear.
③ Implant this scaffold into the human body.

- ④ Add human cells to the apple scaffold.
A. ①④②③ B. ②①④③ C. ②①③④ D. ④①②③

- () 64. How will the body keep the implanted scaffolds alive?
A. By repairing the scaffolds.
B. By replacing the scaffolds.
C. By taking over the scaffolds.
D. By sending in cells and a blood supply.
- () 65. What’s the best title of the passage?
A. Scaffolds and Cells B. Organs and Cells
C. Organs Made of Apples D. Scientists and Apples

E

Five years is rather a short time in the history of China. But for digital (数字的) development, many changes have taken place in our life.

Nowadays, it’s usual for people to communicate on WeChat. People take less cash (现金) with them because most of the stores and hotels accept WeChat Pay and Alipay.

In China, holding a mobile phone means having the world in your hands. You can shop, travel, communicate, have fun by using a mobile phone, and all the tasks can be completed with a few finger taps. Without mobile phones, life would seem dull.

By the end of 2016, there were about 1,056 million mobile phone users in China. And the number of users is still growing every year.

Since 2017 the speed of mobile network has been increased and the cost has been reduced greatly. Meanwhile, the TD-LTE 4G communication technology developed mainly in China has been accepted and widely used across the world.

Nowadays, China’s 5G network has been in wide use. It will help China’s mobile telecommunication industry overtake (反超) the international community’s.

- () 66. People take less cash with them because _____.
A. cash isn’t useful any more
B. it’s easier to use online pay by mobile phone
C. many stores refuse cash pay
D. online pay is used in all stores and hotels
- () 67. By using a mobile phone, you can do many things EXCEPT _____.
A. ordering something to eat B. chatting with friends
C. playing games D. cooking dishes
- () 68. What does the underlined word “dull” mean in Paragraph 3?
A. Interesting. B. Amazing. C. Boring. D. Exciting.
- () 69. According to the passage, we know that _____.
A. the number of mobile phone users is still growing every year

- B. the speed of mobile network slowed down
- C. we make phone calls for free in the future
- D. the using of mobile phones was reduced

() 70. From the passage we can know that _____.
A. people can't live without mobile phones
B. Chinese use mobile phones more than people in any other country
C. the TD-LTE 4G communication technology isn't widely used
D. China's 5G network has already been in wide use

IV. 情景对话(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

阅读 A 段对话,从对话后所给五个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。阅读 B 段对话,从对话后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

A

A: Hello! This is Sam. 71
B: This is Lucy speaking.
A: Lucy, shall we go for a walk along the beach?
B: 72 I'm busy now.
A: 73
B: I am making apple pies.
A: Sounds nice! 74
B: Thank you. The pies will be ready in 20 minutes. Would you like to try some?
A: 75 Apple pies are my favourite, you know. I can't wait to eat them!
B: Come now! It will be the right time when you arrive.
A: Great! See you soon!
B: See you!

- A. What are you doing?
B. May I speak to Lucy?
C. Yes, I'd love to.
D. Oh, I'm afraid I can't.
E. You are really good at cooking.

B

A: Long time no see, Devon. I've been putting on a few pounds and you're quite a thin fit guy.
B: 76
A: What do you recommend? 77
B: Well, I exercise a lot. I go running at least three times a week. 78 Different sports use different muscles and all of them help to lose the weight that you might have gained.

A: Yeah, well, actually, one of the problems is that I exercise a lot.
B: Do you?
A: Yeah. 79
B: It could be. 80 No potato chips. No popcorn. No candy.
A: That's pretty difficult!

- A. So maybe it's my diet.
B. I don't agree with you.
C. Well, thank you.
D. I eat three meals a day and I try not to snack in between.
E. I eat much meat.
F. What can I do to lose weight?
G. And I enjoy playing sports.

第 II 卷（非选择题）

V. 书面表达(25 分)

假如你是晨光职业学校的学生李津。你在英国游学期间曾寄宿在英国学生 Chris 家,他母亲 Nancy 通过电子邮件祝贺你顺利完成中职学业,并询问你在大学里选择什么专业。请你用英语回复一封电子邮件,内容包括:

- (1) 表示感谢并问候。
 - (2) 你决定选择哪个专业,为学好该专业做何准备。
- 注意:
- (1) 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。
 - (2) 词数不少于 80,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Nancy,

Yours,

Li Jin

江西省职教高考复习用书

英 语

**考前冲刺模拟试卷及真题解读
参考答案及解析**

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英语考前冲刺模拟试卷(一)参考答案及解析

第 I 卷 选择题

I. 单项选择

1. A 考查冠词。句意为:“这辆火车快速地通过了一条 180 米长的隧道。”此处 tunnel 表泛指,应用不定冠词,180-meter-long 以辅音音素开头,所以第一空用 a; at a high speed 是固定短语,意为“以高速”,所以第二空用 a。故选 A。

2. A 考查连词。句意为:“把这些花带进温室里,然后不久它们就会盛开。”and 表示并列、顺承关系,意为“和,然后”;or 表示选择或条件,意为“或者,否则”;but 表示转折关系,意为“但是”;for 表示原因,意为“因为”。故选 A。

3. C 考查“疑问词+不定式”结构。句意为:“——女士,你最喜欢哪条裙子? ——很抱歉,我现在无法决定买哪条。”“疑问词+不定式”结构可作宾语,相当于宾语从句的作用。故选 C。

4. B 考查固定结构。句意:《哪吒 2》是一部如此有趣的电影,以至于我在电影院看了两次。分析句子结构可知,该句采用了“such+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数+that 从句”的结构,表示“如此……以至于……”。故选 B。

5. C 考查疑问词组和连词(词组)。句意为:“——宿迁英语口语比赛还要多久开始? ——直到 4 月 27 号才会开始。”how soon 用来提问将来的时间,意为“多久,多久以后”;how long 用来提问距离或时间,意为“多长,多久”。此处提问将来的时间,应用 how soon。until 表示“一直到某时一直做某事”,一般不放在句首;not until 表示“直到某时才会去做某事,否则不做”,可放在句首,此处应用 not until。故选 C。

6. C 考查强调句。句意为:“尊重所有老师的人是他们。”句子是强调句句型“It is/was+被强调部分+that/who+其他。”。此处强调主语,应该用人称代词 they。故选 C。

7. C 考查疑问代词和名词所有格。句意为:“——这是谁的书架? ——它一定是 Tom 的。”根据语境可知疑问词表示“谁的”,用 whose;“Tom 的”应该在 Tom 后直接加's,即 Tom's。故选 C。

8. D 考查宾语从句。句意为:“——你和那个警察刚才在谈什么? ——他问我能不能帮个忙。”宾语从句应该用陈述句语序,所以排除 A、C 两项,B 项多了 to。故选 D。

9. C 考查数词。戴尔家有五个人,他们住在第九层。“五个人”要用基数词表达,所以填 five;“第九层”用序数词表达,“第九”的写法是 ninth。故选 C。

10. B 考查动词。句意:“一带一路”倡议鼓励各国共同努力,实现共同发展。refuse 意为“拒绝”;encourage 意为“鼓励”;teach 意为“教”;protect 意为“保护”。encourage sb. to do sth. 意为“鼓励某人做某事”。故选 B。

11. C 考查名词。句意为:“Amy 因为她创造性的思维,总能赢得来自老师们及同学们的高度赞扬。”price 意为“价格”;prize 意为“奖品”;praise 意为“表扬”;pride 意为“骄傲”。故选 C。

12. D 考查一般将来时。分析句子结构可知,fear 后为宾语从句,宾语从句的时态通常取决于主句。此处主句为一般现在时,宾语从句根据需要可以用任何时态。根据语境可知,既然担心,说明事情还未发生,所以从句用一般将来时。句意:许多公司担心,更高的关税将迫使他们提高产品价格。故选 D。

13. C 考查情态动词。句意为:“那名男士不可能是王先生,因为他已经去了北京。”有事实依据的推测,肯定推测用 must,否定推测用 can't。故选 C。

14. A 考查主语从句的引导词。句意为:“他在英语比赛中获得了一等奖,这使我们大吃一惊。”分析句子结构可知,主语从句中不缺少成分,所以不用 what 引导,whether 意为“是否”,词义不符合语境,when 意为“当……的时候”,引导时间状语从句,所以用 that。故选 A。

15. B 考查情景交际。句意为:“——我们放学后去游泳吧。——听起来不错。随时给我打电话。”“Wait a moment.”意为“等一下。”“Sounds good.”意为“听起来不错。”“Never mind.”意为“别介意/没关系。”“What a pity!”意为“真遗憾/真抱歉!”故选 B。

16. D 考查非谓语动词。句意为:“当他妈妈进来的时候,这个小男孩假装睡着了。”pretend 后接不定式,asleep 是形容词,前面用 be 动词。故选 D。

17. C 考查不定代词。句意为:“——你想喝点什么吗,咖啡还是牛奶?——都不要。我想喝杯茶。”either表示“(两者中)任何一个”;both表示“两者都”;neither表示“两者都不”;none表示“(三者以上)都没有”。故选C。

18. B 考查副词。句意为:“我认为简写得和迈克一样仔细。”as...as结构中,中间应该用形容词或副词的原级,此处修饰动词writes,要用副词形式。故选B。

19. D 考查感叹句。感叹句主要由what和how引导,what修饰名词或名词短语,how用来修饰形容词、副词或动词。此句的中心词是可数名词单数tool,因此应使用“What+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数+主语+谓语!”的感叹句结构。故选D。

20. A 考查情景交际。句意为:“——我们让更多的朋友来帮忙为慈善机构筹钱,好吗?——好主意。正如谚语中所说的‘众人拾柴火焰高’”。A项意为“众人拾柴火焰高”;B项意为“人多误事”;C项意为“不要把所有的鸡蛋放在一个篮子里”;D项意为“事先做得稳妥,免得追悔莫及”。故选A。

21. D 考查倒装句。句意为:“——Lily这个周末不去博物馆。你呢,Millie?——如果Lily不去,我也不去。”表示前面的情形也适用于后者,肯定情形用“so+助动词+主语”,否定情形用“neither/nor+助动词+主语”。此处表将来,助动词用will。故选D。

22. A 考查动词的时态和语态。句意为:“James教授将给我们做一个关于西方文化的讲座,但是时间和地点还没确定。”表示“截至目前,还未……”,用现在完成时的否定形式,此处when and where后省略了不定式to give the lecture,不定式结构作主语时,谓语用单数形式;且主语与decided之间是动宾关系,应用被动语态。故选A。

23. D 考查伴随状语。句意为:“——很抱歉我离开的匆忙,没关窗户(窗户开着)。——没关系,下次注意点。”根据句意可知,此处应用with表伴随,open意为“开着的”。故选D。

24. A 考查定语从句的引导词。分析句子结构可知,本句为含有定语从句的复合句,jobs为先行词,空处代替先行词在从句中作主语,指物,定语从句可以用which或that引导。whose在定语从句中作定语,表示所属关系;what不是关系词,不能引导定语从句;who在定语从句中作主语,指人。句意:你认为人工智能会在不久的将来取代那些对技术技能要求较低的工作吗?故选A。

25. D 考查suggest的用法。句意为:“他让她留在他家的建议表明他是一个热心的人。”“...suggestion/suggest that sb. (should) do sth...”是固定句型,意为“建议某人做某事”,据此排除A、B两项。后面suggested意为“表明,暗示”,其后是省略that的宾语从句,应和主句时态保持一致。故选D。

II. 完形填空

26. C 考查固定搭配。spend time doing sth.是固定搭配,意为“花费时间做某事”。故选C。

27. A 考查连词。此处意为“当他在松软的沙子上建道路和房屋时,……”,所以应该填while,表达“当……的时候”。故选A。

28. B 考查形容词。根据后文的pushed and pulled、the stone tipped and then fell back、tried his best and the stone roll back可知,小男孩很难搬动这块石头,所以应该用large修饰。故选B。

29. C 考查非谓语动词。此处表达“随着小男孩下定了决心”,是一个状语从句的省略形式,完整的表达为:As he was determined。故选C。

30. A 考查连词。根据后文“every time he thought he had made some 31, the stone tipped and then fell back”可知,此处表转折,用but。故选A。

31. B 考查名词。progress意为“进步”,是不可数名词;improvement意为“改进之处”时,是可数名词。some修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词。故选B。

32. D 考查介词。sandbox意为“沙坑”,掉进里面应该用into。故选D。

33. A 考查名词。reward意为“回报,奖赏”;answer意为“回答”;award意为“奖品”;return意为“回来,归还”。根据句意“他唯一的回报是石头又滚回来,还砸了他的手”可知应选A。

34. A 考查介词。根据句意可知,是从客厅的窗户向外看,所以应该用from。over表示越过某物的上方,不符合语境。故选A。

35. B 考查动词。句意为:“眼泪掉落的那一刻,小男孩的父亲走到了他和沙坑前。”表达“落泪”的动作应该用fall,过去式是fell。故选B。

36. B 考查副词。根据but表转折可知,此处副词应该与gently(温柔地)表达相对的感情色彩。

friendly(友好的)是形容词,排除;patiently(耐心地)和 happily(欢快地)都与 gently 表达相同的感情色彩,排除;只有 surely(坚定地)符合语境。故选 B。

37. A 考查定语从句的引导词。空格处引导的是定语从句,先行词是 strength,所以用 that 或 which 引导,又因为先行词有 all 修饰,所以只能用 that 引导。故选 A。

38. D 考查副词。此处意为“父亲慈祥地纠正”,修饰动词 corrected,应该用副词。故选 D。

39. D 考查动词。carried 意为“拿,携带”;brought 意为“带来”;fetched 意为“取”;removed 意为“移走,搬走”。此处表达“从沙坑里搬走石头”,故选 D。

40. C 考查非谓语动词和被动语态。need to do sth. 是固定用法,意为“需要做某事”,stones 与 remove 之间是动宾关系,应该用被动语态。故选 C。

41. B 考查语境理解。根据上文讲述的故事可知,此处表达的是“自己没有能力处理的事”,陈述一般事实,用一般现在时。故选 B。

42. D 考查 there be 句型。根据 ONE 可知,此处指有那样一个人,再由 is 可知应用 there be 句型。故选 D。

43. A 考查定语从句的引导词。此处的关系词指人,且在从句中作主语,应用 who 或 that,但先行词是 one 时,宜用 who。故选 A。

44. B 考查动词。此处表达“给予我们所需的力量”,应用 give。故选 B。

45. D 考查主语从句的引导词。此处 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的主语从句,且从句的成分和语义完整,所以只能用 that 引导。故选 D。

III. 阅读理解

46. C 推理判断题。根据第一段第二句“It began in 1985.”可知,the Sunflower Summer Camp 的存在到现在已经超过 35 年了。故选 C。

47. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句中的“we provide the simple joys of summer, like swimming, gardening...”可知,孩子们在夏令营中可以游泳、参加园艺活动等。故选 B。

48. A 数字计算题。根据表格第二列第二行可知,星期一到星期五上午的价格是每周 150 美元,所以两周就是 300 美元。故选 A。

49. B 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“Besides the common classroom setting, we also have a science room as children's museum for further study.”可知,文中提到了两种教室。故选 B。

50. D 推理判断题。根据第一段第一句“The Sunflower Summer Camp is a wonderful, outdoor, fun summer experience for young children.”及全文叙述可知,广告的目标人群是孩子。故选 D。

51. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“If you find a small piece of land where the earth is wet, dig deep to look for water.”可知,在潮湿的土地处向下挖,可以找到水。故选 B。

52. D 推理判断题。根据第三段“Plan to travel at night and sleep during the day, if you find you have to survive in the desert for a period of time. If you can find any shade in the desert, use it as a shelter to protect you from the strong sunlight.”可知,“白天睡觉,夜晚赶路”是为了防止阳光暴晒。故选 D。

53. A 推理判断题。根据第四段“Wear clothing in light color. It seems you'll be cooler if you wear that kind of clothes, which actually helps your body to become cool and helps protect you from sunburn.”可知,在沙漠中穿浅色的衣服比穿深色的衣服更好。故选 A。

54. C 细节理解题。文章从第二段到第五段,每段给出一个建议,所以是四个建议。故选 C。

55. D 主旨大意题。阅读全文尤其是第一段最后一句“If you are a hiker or drive through the desert, it might be wise to know what you should do in order to survive in the desert.”可知,文章的最佳标题是“如何在沙漠中求生”。故选 D。

56. A 细节理解题。根据第一段第四句“She cooks dinner for students and teachers.”可知,作者的母亲给学校的师生做饭,所以是为学校做事。故选 A。

57. B 推理判断题。根据第二段第三句中的“If you're only going to make others laugh at me, why don't you just die?”可知,作者是不开心甚至愤怒的。故选 B。

58. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“A few years later, she dies. Somebody gives me a letter from my mother.”可知,作者的母亲去世前给他留下一封信,并托人转交给他。故选 D。

59. C 词义猜测题。根据母亲信中的讲述可知,作者在一场车祸中失去一只眼睛,是母亲把自己的眼睛捐给了他。由此推测 accident 在此意为“事故”。故选 C。

60. B 推理判断题。通读全文可知,作者因为母亲只有一只眼睛而厌恶她,在母亲生前并未善待她,母亲去世后,才从她留下的信中得知事情的真相,此刻他应该是悔恨交加、惭愧不已。故选 B。

61. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“Canadian biophysicist Andrew Pelling used an apple to grow a human ear.”可知,Andrew Pelling 是一名生物物理学家。故选 D。

62. A 细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“Recently Pelling and his team, however, found the apple to be a cheap and easy-to-use scaffold.”可知,近来他们用苹果做支架。故选 A。

63. B 细节理解题。根据第四段可知,正确顺序是:将苹果做成耳朵的形状——将苹果做成支架——把人体细胞放入苹果支架中——将支架移植到人体中。故选 B。

64. D 细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句“‘You can implant these scaffolds into the body, and the body will send in cells and a blood supply and actually keep these things alive,’ Pelling said during a Ted Talk speech.”可知 D 项正确。故选 D。

65. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲述了 Andrew Pelling 和他的团队的最新实验成果,即用苹果做人体器官。故选 C。

66. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“People take less cash with them because most of the stores and hotels accept WeChat Pay and Alipay.”可知,人们不再带很多现金出门是因为大部分商店和旅店可以用微信支付和支付宝支付。故选 B。

67. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“You can shop, travel, communicate, have fun by using a mobile phone, and all the tasks can be completed with a few finger taps.”可知,只有 D 项“做菜”不能在手机上进行。故选 D。

68. C 词义猜测题。根据上文所述可知,人们可以在手机上完成日常生活中的大部分活动,所以推测没有手机,生活会变得枯燥乏味。故 dull 意为“枯燥无味的”,与 boring 同义。故选 C。

69. A 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句“And the number of users is still growing every year.”可知,我国的手机用户每年还在增加。故选 A。

70. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句“Nowadays, China’s 5G network has been in wide use.”可知,5G 网络已经被广泛使用。故选 D。

IV. 情景对话

71. B 72. D 73. A 74. E 75. C 76. C 77. F 78. G 79. A 80. D

第 II 卷 非选择题

V. 书面表达

Dear Nancy,

I am very glad to receive your e-mail. I am very grateful to you and your family for taking care of me during my study tour in the UK. And I wish you all the best.

Having finished my vocational school studies, I plan to major in Computer Programming in the university. Before I make up my mind, I’ll ask people who are working in this field for advice. Only with a clear goal, will I learn it better in the future.

Yours,
Li Jin

英语考前冲刺模拟试卷(二)参考答案及解析

第 I 卷 选择题

I. 单项选择

1. D 考查冠词。如果球类名词表示的是某项运动或比赛时,球类名词前面不加任何冠词,故选 D。